

DIPHTHERIA—SCARLET FEVER.

Diphtheria is often a most malignant and contagious disease. It has caused many deaths in our State. For this reason, and that it is to a large extent a preventable disease, the State Board of Health has issued the following circular, to be disseminated among the people such facts known about the disease, as may restrict its spread, and the strict observance of the following rules, which are intended to protect all who may come in contact with it, and to prevent its further spread by fever, and especially when diphtheria is present in the neighborhood, it should be observed that the person to whom a physician has determined it is not diphtheria.

1. When a person is known to be sick with diphtheria, an should immediately be separated from all others, excepting his nurse, and he should be placed in a room that should be specially prepared for his occupation.

2. This room should be prepared by removing from it all superfluous furniture, and by covering the floor with a material that stains and all other similar articles not needed in the room. It should be as carefully cleaned as possible, and the walls—preferably in the upper story—and care should be taken to have the room washed with fresh air, without exposing the patient to drafts.

3. All letters with "Diphtheria" on it in large plain letters should be placed in a conspicuous position on the house, in which the sick person is confined, and the name of the room should be placed on the door.

4. No one could be admitted to the sick room, except the nurse, and a attendant.

5. No food or drink which has been in the sick room should be partaken of by the well. The dishes carried to the sick room should be disinfected.

6. Under no circumstances should the bed clothes or the patient's body linen be mixed with those of the family, or be admitted to the general wash, without being disinfected.

7. All persons recovering from diphtheria are dangerous, and should not be allowed to leave the house, or to attend public assembly until, in the judgment of a careful physician, they are no longer a danger.

8. No public funeral should be held of any person dying of diphtheria, and no funeral should be permitted to attend.

DISINFECTANTS.

When a case of diphtheria occurs, let the following disinfectant solutions be prepared:

Solution No. 1.—Dissolve chloride of lime, of the best quality, in soft water, in the proportion of one pound to one gallon. **Solution No. 2.**—Dissolve sulphate of iron (known also as copperas) in hot water, in the proportion of one pound to one gallon. (It has been demonstrated that copperas is not properly a disinfectant. It is an excellent preservative, and it prevents decomposition, but does not destroy the power of material containing them. Hence it must not be substituted for Solutions No. 1 and 3.)

Rules for Disinfection.—1. The discharges from the throat, mouth and nose are extremely dangerous, and should be disinfected on soft cloths, which must be immediately burned.

2. The discharges from the kidneys and bowels, and vomited matters, are also dangerous, and should be disinfected in a solution containing Solution No. 1. Retain in the vessel fifteen minutes, when the contents may be poured into a common sewer, and let the articles to be disinfected be thoroughly soaked in this, remaining in it for fifteen minutes, when they may be wrung out and sent to the wash.

3. The soiled clothing, bed linen, towels, etc., should, before being carried from the sick room, be placed in boiling water, and retained in it for fifteen minutes, for any reason, this can not be done, they may be soaked in the following solution:

Solution No. 3.—Dissolve sulphate of lime in hot water, in the proportion of two ounces to the gallon. Label poison, and keep out of the reach of children.

4. Take two fluid ounces, or a half-excupful, of this solution, and pour it over the articles, and let the articles to be disinfected be thoroughly soaked in this, remaining in it for fifteen minutes, when they may be wrung out and sent to the wash.

5. The body of a person who has died of diphtheria, before being carried to the place of interment, should be wrapped in a sheet wet with the same. The body should be buried at once.

6. After the death or recovery of the sick, the room, furniture, and other contents not to be destroyed, must be thoroughly disinfected.

Disinfection of articles.

a. It is best to burn all articles which have been in contact with the person. This may be done by placing the articles in a stove, and treating as follows:

1. Clothing and bedding, which can not be washed may be disinfected by exposure to dry heat for three or four hours.

2. Bedding, let it be in a stove, and retained during this time, and the articles freely exposed, i. e. not folded or arranged in a pile.

3. The room and all articles in it, which have been in contact with the person, should be disinfected by the following methods, must be thoroughly fumigated.

4. The contents of the room should be so disinfected, that it is necessary to clean up of surface to the action of the disinfectant.

5. Heavy woolen clothing, silks, furs, stuffed articles, etc., should be placed in a large tub or barrel, and hung up in the room and pockets turned inside out, and the articles, unsheltered, should be exposed to the action of the disinfectant spread out for fumigation.

6. The contents of the room should be disinfected by the following method:

After fumigation, these articles must all be hung in the open air and thoroughly disinfected.

7. To disinfect a room by fumigation, proceed as follows:

a. Close the room as completely as possible, stopping all openings through cracks, etc., and place a small pan of sulphur in the room, and dampen the floor, walls, and furniture.

b. For a room about ten feet square, place a small pan of sulphur in the room, and dampen the floor, walls, and furniture.

c. For larger rooms use a proportionately larger amount of sulphur.

d. Place a small pan of sulphur in the room, and dampen the floor, walls, and furniture.

e. Set on fire, supporting the pan on bricks, and pour a quart of water, or a few inches of water. Moisture is necessary to keep the sulphur from burning too fast.

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9. Open all the windows and air the room thoroughly for several hours. If the room is very large, it may be necessary to burn paper and burn it. The floor, walls, cloth, etc., should be disinfected by the following method:

a. Thoroughly washed with a solution made by adding two pints of Solution No. 3 to four pints of water.

b. For a room about ten feet square, place a small pan of sulphur in the room, and dampen the floor, walls, and furniture.

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to the disease. The latest evidence indicates that alcohol, fatty acids, which

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USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

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PERSIAN STORY-TELLERS.

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A NEW VIEW OF CONSUMPTION

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ON. Col. Wm. Louis Schley, Grand
tary I. O. M. Grand Lodge, Mar

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Catarrh is Caused

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